CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

Text of the Report Made to President Young by J. A. Hart, Edward Hanlon and A. K. Reach.

BUT ONE COACHER ALLOWED

EXCEPT THE BASES ARE FULL, WHEN TWO MAY GIVE ADVICE.

How the Diamond Should Be Laid Out -Duties of the Umpire-Central League Organized.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- James A. Hart, chairman, Edward Hanlon and A. K. Reach, the committee of the National Baseball League appointed to recommend changes in the code of rules, have submitted their report to President N. E. Young. The report is as follows:

"We recommend no change in Rules ! to 13, inclusive, which are those governing the laying off of a ball ground, but suggest the incorporation in the rules of a footnote calling attention to an addendum to the playing rules, in which will be found direction for a simple way for laying off a ball field, which is as follows: "'Lay a tapeline from center of back-

stop out into the field 217 feet 31/2 inches to second base. At 90 feet from backstop place home plate with tapeline dividing it diagonally. Between 150 feet 6 inches and 150 feet 10 inches from the backstop place the pitcher's plate, with the tapeline dividing it at the center; 153 feet 7% inches from backstake and 90 feet from both home plate calling attention to 'advice to umpires' and third base on the other. This done, remove the stake; lay lines connecting the bases thus laid, forming the diamond, extending the lines from home base and first base and home base and third base in each direction to the fence, thus forming the foul lines and the catcher's position. Parallel with these lines and 50 feet away, lay the players' lines, extending from intersection with lines already laid 75 feet. From this point lay lines at right angles to the lines just described, extending to the base lines. At right angles to these and parallel to the base lines, 15 feet distant, lay the coacher's lines, extending, say, 30 feet towards the outfield. Parallel with and 3 feet distant from the base lines from home plate to first base lay a line beginning 45 feet from home plate and extending just past first base. On each side of home plate parallel with line from center of backstop to second base and 6 inches distant from home plate, lay lines 6 feet long, running 3 feet each way from a line through the center of home also lay other lines parallel with and 4 feet distant from the ones just described; from these into parallelograms 4 feet by 6 feet in dimension, thus forming the batsman's position. Observe Rules 11, 12 and 13.' 'We consider these directions necessary. The rules as printed are positively correct, but being drawn from a surveyor's standpoint, are so burdened with technicalities

junior player or the average groundkeeper. IN REGARD TO A NEW BALL. "In Section 2 of Rule 14, regarding the ball, we suggest the addition of the words, 'In the event of a new ball being intentionally discolored or otherwise injured by a player the umpire shall, upon appeal from the captain of the opposite side, forthwith demand the return of that ball and shall substitute another new ball and impose a fine of \$5 upon the offending player.' This addition is made so that the umpire may more easily enforce the requirement of the

as to render them almost undefinable by a

"In Rule 17 following the word 'pitcher' is added, 'while in the act of delivering the ball to bat.' This is to make the rule more We recommend the addition to Rule 20.

which relates to player's benches, of a new section, which is as follows: " 'Section 2. To enforce this rule, the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to a violation, whereupon the umpire shall immediately order such player or players to be seated. If the order is not obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game and shall be obliged to leave the playing field forthwith.

"In Section 6 of Rule 25 change is made whereby what did read: 'Rule 60, Section 5,' now reads: 'Rules 20 and 60.' To Section of the same rule, which requires the umpire to notify the president of a forfeited game, is added the following: 'However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the president shall not affect his decision declaring the game forfeited.' This is done to avoid technicality.
"Section 1 of Rule 27 relating to substi-

tutes is made to read as follows: 'In every championship game, each side shall be required to have present on the field in uniers to carry out the provision which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any innings of a game.'

the umpire must call a balk. 'Rule 22, regarding balking, is changed by inserting in Section 4, immediately after the word 'long,' 'as in the opinion of the umpire,' and the addition of Section 5. which is 'standing in position to pitch, without having the ball in his possession, except in case of a block ball, as provided in Rule 25, Section 2.

"Section 1 of Rule 37, which requires players to be seated on the players' benches radically changed in effect, now reading: "When their side goes to bat the players

BUT ONE COACHER.

must immediately return to the players' bench, as defined in Rule 20, and there remain until the side is put out, except when called to the bat or they become substitute base-runners; provided, that the captain or one player only (except that if base-runners third bases), then the captain and one player or two players may occupy the space between the players' lines and the captain's

lines to coach base-runners." "This permits but one coacher, when less than three base runners are on the bases. in the uniform of the club, who may stand in either box known as the coachers' box. This change is recommended because it has been proven in the past that the presence of two coachers allows a 'cross fire' of talk between them foreign to the game, and frequently of a character objectionable to the

spectators.

The batting rules have been changed in diction materially, but not in their requirements. We recommend that they stand as

batted by the batsman-while he is standing within the lines of his position-that first touches fair ground, or the person of a be reversed on the appeal of eit player, or the umpire, while standing in fair two captains, but not otherwise." ground, and then settles in fair ground be-fore passing the line of first or third bases. "Sec. 2. A foul hit is a similarly batted ball that first touches foul ground, or the person of a player, or the umpire while standing on feul ground.

'Sec. 3. Should such fair hit ball bound or roll to foul ground before passing the line of first or third base and settle on foul ground it shall be declared by the umpire a 'Sec. 4. Should such foul hit ball bound

or roll on fair ground and settle there before passing the line of first or third base It shall be declared by the umpire a fair " 'Rule 39. A foul tip is a ball batted by

the batsman while standing within the lines of his position that goes foul sharp from the base to the catcher's hands.

Rule 40. A bunt hit is a ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman, who, while standing within the lines of his position makes a deliberate attempt to hit the ball so slowly within the infield that it cannot be fielded in time to retire the batsman. I such a bunt hit goes to foul ground a strike ball shall be called by the umpire."
"Section 4, of Rule 44, defining strikes is made to read: 'An intentional effort to his

the ball to foul ground, also in the case of ; bunt hit, which sends the ball to foul ground, either directly or by bounding or folling from fair ground to foul ground, and which settled on foul ground.' This is considered an improvement in verbiage. "From Section 6, of the same rule, scricken the words, 'ten-foot lines,' and ddea, 'within ten feet from home base,

the ten-foot lines having been discarded "To Section 1 of Rule 45, which defines when a batsman is out for batting out of

'And, furthermore, no other batsman than words 'by each side' are stricken out and the one who batted out of order shall be the words 'off each pitcher' added. To Secdeclared out on the error.' An additional | tion 7 is added, 'and the names of the playsection is added to this rule. It reads: clared out by the umpire, he (the umpire) the names of the players who were thus shall call for the batsman next in order given bases.' To Section 9 is added, 'by to leave his seat on the bench and take his each pitcher and the names of the players position at the bat, and such player of the struck out.' Sections 12 to 22, inclusive, are batting side shall not leave his seat on the as follows: bench until so called to bat, except as provided by Rule 37, Section 1, and Rule 52.'
"In Section 3 of Rule 46, the word 'decided' has been stricken out and the word

'declared' inserted. "Section 4 of the same rule is made to read: 'If, while he be a batsman, without making any attmept to strike at the ball, his person-excepting hands or forearm, which makes it a dead ball-or clothing. be bit by a ball from the pitcher; unless, in the opinion of the umpire he plainly avoids making any effort to get out of the way of the ball from the pitcher and there-by permits himself to be hit.' This we con-

sider to be self-explanatory.
"Rule 47, which requires that bases be touched by base-runners, has been amended by the addition of the following words: 'However, no base-runner shall score a run to count in the game until the base-runner preceding him on the batting list (provided there has been such a base-runner who that has not been put dut in inning) shall have touched home base Disputes without being put out." have arisen when one base-runner has passed another base-runner and touched home base before the runner who was passed touched it. This play has never heretofore been covered by the rules. "To Section 6 of Rule 48, which defines

when base-runners are entitled to bases, is added the following words: 'Unless the latter be a fielder having the ball in his hand, ready to meet the base-runner.' To Section 7 same rule, is added: 'Except his gloved hand.'

"Rule 52, under the caption 'coaching rules,' the word 'coachers' in the first line is stricken out and the word 'coacher' inserted. In the sixth line the word 'two' is stricken out and the word inserted. In the seventh line the word 'coachers' is stricken out and the word 'coacher' inserted. In the same line the word 'one' is stricken out and the letter 'a' inserted. In the same line the word 'and' is stricken out and the word 'or' is inserted. Following the word 'time' in the ninth line are added the words: 'Except that if base-runners are occupying each and all, first, second and third bases, then the captain and one player or two players in the uniform of either club may eccupy the space between the players' lines and the captains' lines to coach base-run-

ners.' These changes were referred to in

connection with the changes in Rule 37

which anticipated the changes in Rule 52. ADVICE TO UMPIRES. printed in the addenda to the playing rules, which is as follows: 'You are the absolute master of the field from the beginning to the termination of the game. You are by these rules given full authority to order any player, captain or manager to do or to omit to do any act which you may deem necessary to maintain your dignity and compel respect from players and spectators. (Rule 55.) The rules are created to be enforced to the letter. If they are poor rules, the fault is not yours. If they are disobeyed, you are to blame. Before 'play' is called satisfy yourself that the field is correctly laid off with lines, bases and plates in proper places and that the materials supplied for the game are as required by the rules. (Rule 56, Section 2.) Notify each captain that the rules will be enforced exactly as they are written and that for each violation the prescribed penalty will follow. Do not in any case temporize with a rule breaker. Make all decisions as you see them. Never attempt to 'even up' after having made a mistake. Be strict in what may seem to be trivial matters, thereby nipping in the bud trouble be-20 and 37, which require players to occupy their respective benches; also Section 6 of Rule 25, which specifies that a player ordered from the field shall go within one minute from the time you order his removal from the game. Do not allow a player (not even a captain) to leave his position, which is the bench or the coacher's box, for the captain, whose side is at the bat, or the regular fielding position of the captain whose side is not at bat to argue with you. The captain only is allowed to appeal to you (and he only from his proper position), on a legal misinterpretation of the rules. If he claims that you have erred it is proper that the spectators should know what the claim is (Rule

60, Section 1.) Coachers have heretofore been a disturbing element to the umpire; Rules 52 and 60 provide just what his and your duties are. These rules are mandatory, not discretionary. If you allow then to be violated you become the chief culpris and do not properly perform the duties of your position. Bear in mind that you are not responsible for the creation of the rules or the penalties prescribed by them. The umpire who enforces the rules maintains his dignity and compels respect, gives the fullest satisfaction to both teams and to the spectators. Compel respect from all and

your task will be an easy one. "In Section 2 of Rule 55 the word (in vested' following the word 'hereby' stricken out and the word 'vested' inserted Also in the same section following the word 'player' are added the words 'captain or manager.' This gives the umpire authorit; to order any player, captain or manager to do or to omit to do any act that he may deem necessary to give force and effect to any and all such provisions of the playing

THE UMPIRE IS SUPREME. "Section 1 of Rule 56, concerning the um pire, is made to read as follows: 'The um pire is the sole and absolute judge of play In no instance shall any person, excepcaptains of the competing teams, be al lowed to address him or question his deciform a sufficient number of substitute play- | sions, and they (the captains) can only question him as to the legal interpretation of the rules; and they shall not be permit "In Rule 29, which defines the pitcher's ted to leave their proper positions in so do-position, is added: 'If the pitcher fails to ing. The proper positions are: The coachcomply with the requirements of this rule er's box for the captain for the side who is Indicates below zero. the captain in the field. No manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the umpire, under a penalty of a forfeiture of

> "In Rule 58 the words 'by the rule,' at the ending, are stricken out and the words 'in Rule 57' substituted, "In Rule 59 the words 'the player shall be fined the sum of \$25' are stricken out and the words 'he shall be required to assess a fine of \$25 against the player so removed' substituted. This change is made to make it clear that the umpire is required to assess the fine. "In Section 1 of Rule 60, following the words 'authorized in,' in the first line, are added the words 'and instructed.' In the same section, seventh line, following the word 'involving,' the word 'an' is stricken out and the words 'a legal' inserted. There is also added to the section as follows: 'Provided such appeal is made by the captain of the side at bat standing within the lines of the coachers' box or from the captain of the side not at bat, standing in his

Nos. 6, 7 and 8, are added to this rule, They are as follows: "Section 6. The umpire shall not address the spectators at any time, except in case of necessary explanation of misunderstood decisions or points of play." "Sec. 7. No decision, rendered by the umpire, shall be reversed by him in which the question of error of judgment is alone involved. And no such decision shall be rendered on the testimony of any player

regular position in the field.' New sections,

engaged in the game or on that of any 'Sec. & Should the umpire render any decision based on an illegal interpretation of any rule of the game, the same shall be reversed on the appeal of either of the "The changes in Rule 60 are all made with the view of making the duties of the umpire

clear. They explain themselves. IN REGARD TO SCORING player shall not be charged with a 'time at |

ing out the last five lines, which were: 'If base runner advances a base on a fly-out or gains two bases on a single base hit, or an infield out, or attempted out, he shall be credited with a stolen base, provided there is a possible chance and a palpable ttempt made to retire him.' This portion of the rule is expunged because it is not lefinite and is construed differently by diferent scerers, which make the stolen base ecords of little value. It is the opinion of he committee that scoring should be as nearly as possible a correct record of the game, and if the scorer is allowed a great atitude as a matter of course the records of game kept by different scorers would be it variance. It is believed that this change vill cause uniformity in the scoring of

tolen bases. "Section 9 of the same rule, which defines scoring of earned runs, has beer shanged by striking out the words 'unaided by errors, in the second line and substitut ng the words 'by the aid of base hits only. when a batsman is out for batting out of Rule 72, giving the summary of the score order, the last sentence is changed to read: is changed as follows: From Section 10 the

ers who were thus given bases.' To Section "'Sec. 11. The moment a batsman is de- | 8 is added the words, 'by each pitcher and "Section 12. The number of base runners left on bases by each side.

Sec. 13. The number of innings each pitcher played. Sec. 14. The number of base hits made off each pitcher "Sec. 15. The number of bases on balls given by each pitcher. Sec. 16. The number of batsmen hit by each pitcher. "Sec. 17. The number of batsmen struck out by each pitcher.

"Sec. 18. The number of base runners of each side who reached first base by fielding "Sec. 19. The time it took to play the Sec. 20. The condition of the weather. "Sec. 21. The condition of the playing

"Sec. 22. The name of the umpire. "You will observe that no changes are recommended in the rules governing the playing of the game proper, the changes being more in the nature of improving the discipline surrounding the game and making certain rules less ambiguous. Your committee requested, both privately and through the public prints, recommendations for changes in the rules. The fact that but two letters were received satisfied the committee that changes in the game itself were

not desired. "We are emphatically of the opinion that whenever trouble has arisen on the ball field it has almost always been caused by the fact that the umpire has failed to enforce the existing rules. Many important rules which have been created to maintain the dignity of the game have become 'dead letters' and inoperative simply because the umpires declined to enforce them. This we consider radically wrong. It is useless to adopt rules or to make changes in rules already adopted unless the rules are enforced by the umpires.

Central League Organized. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 7.-The Central League is a reality. At a meeting here to-day of representatives of Nashville, Terre Haute, Cairo and Evansville, the circuit was completed by the admittance of Washington, Ind. and Paducah, Ky. Each club deposited half of the \$500 league guarantee to play the season to a close. Committees were appointed on transportation and schedule, the latter to meet in Terre Haute in March. The Spaulding ball was strong fight on the admission of Washington, but the latter was present with the guarantee money and won her point.

## FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Cooler, Cloudy Weather, with Oceasional Flurries of Snow.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m. Feb. 8-Cooler, cloudy weather; occasional flurries of snow on Monday. General Conditions Yesterday-The storm area, much diminished in size, moved eastand heavy rain fell from the gulf northward to Kentucky and snow from Missouri northward. Quite moderate temperature prevails

in front of the low barometric area, east of

Cooler temperature with high barometric pressure prevails west of the Mississippi. FORECAST FOR THREE STATES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- For Ohio and Indiana-Generally cloudy weather, with fore it develops. Specially observe Rules | rain or snow; winds shifting to northerly; slight changes in temperature. For Illinois-Snow; clearing in northwest portion; northerly winds.

> Local Observations Sunday. Time, Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind, Weather. Pre.

77 West, Cloudy, 34 91 West, Cloudy, 0.00 Maximum temperature, 34; minimum temperature, 31 Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Feb. 7:

Mean 32 T Departure from normal..... \*2 -0.13 Departure since Jan. 1.....-47 \*0.51 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecase Official.

1	Yesterday's Temperatures.	
	7 a. m.	Max. 7
	Atlanta, Ga	54
	Bismarck, N. D	112
ŧ	Buffalo, N. Y	38
	Calgary, N. W. T	12
	Cairo, Ill 36	38
П	Calgary, N. W. T	44
1	Chicago, 111 32	32
	Concordia, Kan 23	
	Davenport, Ia 32	32
	Des Moines, Ia 32	32
	Dodge City, Kan 39	32 30
	Galveston Tex	72
	Des Moines, Ia	22
,	Jacksonville, Fla	. 66
'	Kansas City Mo 32	34
	Little Rock Ark 40	46
	Jacksonville, Fla	30
	Memphis Tenn 42	46
	Nashville Tenn 38	45
	New Orleans, La	65
	New York	46
	New York 24	38
•	Oklahoma, O. T 36	38
	Omaha, Neb 22	30
	Dittaburer Da 28	38
	Pittsburg, Pa	2
٠	Rapid City, S. D 29	34
	Salt Lake City, Utah 30	42
	Sait Lake City, Culi 30	36
	St. Louis, Mo 34	
L	St. Paul, Minn	30
•	Springfield, Ill 30	36 36
	Springfield, Mo 34	95.70
PK I	Vicksburg, Miss	58
60	Washington D C	246.9

Medical Legislation. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The matter intrusted in my hands is one of so serious a character that we must not fail to look at it from all sides, and that is concerning the medical practice-act bill now pending. It is the duty of all citizens to protect each other, but when the protection becomes so narrow that it is burdensome, or deprives us of our just liberties. then it ceases to be protection, but is in fact tyranny. Indeed, all that the people need to be protected in is against the many unnecessary operations and poisonous drugs and overdoses of the same; but such unlawful. Would it not be just as wise to have an examining board for the patients, first, to be examined and then turned over to a certain physician for a certain cure? We wish to be law-abiding citizens, but we desire the right to say what doctor we want in the hour of sickness, as well as the right to vote the ticket we please in the sphere of politics. There is no greater jealcusly than among medical men of different schools, and the moment that any one or any number are protected by a special act, they will are so independent as to refuse a call unless paid in advance, and thus the poor sufferer nust go uncared for; not even an old kindhearted grandmother may administer her remedies jest she be liable to a fine. Is that numane? Is that protecting the people? Under this bill a fine could be imposed upon our Lord should he come to earth and heal as He once did, if he would not submit to the examiners' idea or attend a college recommended by them. No one may follow the example of the good samaritan, in spite of the Savior saying, "Go and do thou kewise." If any one will do this in carrying out holy writ, he or she will be liable to a fine. Yet it is permitted to all men to do as they understand the holy word. Shall their privileges be abridged here? Shall the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States be vioated by an act passed by the Legislature? Shall we have class legislation? Shall we give a certain class or classes a monopoly? Are our people not wise enough to say who shall bind up their wounds, cure their pains, or cut off their arms? "Is it not wful," many of these licensed men say, that there is no cure for cancer?" they will go and cut a face into separate parts, while the irregular physician holds p with pride actual cancers taken from odies of men and women who can be proluced in person as living and healthy. Why then should such be set aside, whether hey travel or not, whether they advertise not. Let each man and each school and each system run its own course. C. K. DRUMHELLER, M. D.

Secretary of the U.S. Medical Liberty Indianapolis, Feb. 6.

The great life destroyer is consumption, vot no one can ever be afflicted with this disease who resorts at the outset of a cough, cold, bronchial affection or inflammation of the lungs, to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. For sale by all drug-

TO PROTECT OFFICIALS AGAINST WHOM CHARGES ARE PENDING.

Clerks of the Postoffice Department Said to Be Stripping the Files of Incriminating Correspondence.

CLEVELAND'S LAW PARTNERS

CARLISLE AND WILSON MAY BE AS SOCIATED WITH THEIR CHIEF.

Estate of the Late George E. Lemon Likely to Yield the Logan-Tuckers Several Millions-Plans of Congress.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Under the pre tense of "clearing away the deadwood" and relieving the incoming administration of as much trouble as possible, a detail of clerks is at work weeding out the accumulated correspondence in the Postoffice Department. Certain Republicans have taken alarm, and with minds filled with suspicion are charging the governing officials of that department with "stripping the files" of such correspondence as may in any way reflect on Democrats now holding office. They are saying that when the clerical detail gets through the weeding-out process there will be no letters on file in the Postoffice Department containing charges against any postmaster on which dismissal can be based. So far as can be learned, stop drive a stake. At right angles to the tapeline and 63 feet 7% inches from the caption of a foot note, tapeline and 63 feet 7% inches from the caption of a foot note, gin to sign players. Terre Haute made a that the matter will have a congressional has been a continuous fusillade since Satur- Reading this I resolved to be placed on the strong fight on the admission of Washing. airing. It will be an easy move for General Grosvenor or some other influential Republican to make a telling party demonstra- town. tion by offering a resolution of inquiry into the matter and in that way geting at the precise facts. Then, if the suspicion should prove to be well founded, further inroads on the files can be summarily stopped. It is stated to-night that some such step will be

taken at once. \* \* \* A law firm under the style and title of Cleveland, Carlisle & Wilson is said to be in process of formation, with the President and his two favorite Cabinet officers members thereof-Messrs, Carlisle and Wilson, The report locates the offices of the new firm in New York, makes President Clevethe Mississippi south of the Ohio valley. land a sort of ornamental head for a time. it being said to be his intention to take a long rest before plunging into professional life again. However, the other gentlemen, being in less comfortable circumstances financially, do not feel that overpowering need for repose which oppresses their chief. Small pursuasion will be needed to induce them to put the harness right on, and that is probably what they will do.

It will interest the Western friends of the Logans (the widow and surviving family of the late Senator John A. Logan) to learn that Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker and her son, George Lemon Tucker, will benefit to a much greater extent from the estate of the late George E. Lemon than was at first supposed they would. Mrs. Tucker and her youngest son inherit two-fifths of the estate after certain specific bequests are paid. The sum that would remain for distribution like \$1,000,000, but the estate is going to "pan out" beyond all expectations, if credence is to be placed in stories emanating from quarters close to the executors. It is said that the executors found stacked up in safety deposit vaults a pile of government bonds aggregating in value more than 12 \$3,000,000, all of which and more will go to the residuary legatees.

CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

One Feature Will Be the Counting of the Electoral Vote. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- If Senator Morgan pursues his present plan he will move to take up the Nicaraugua canal bill during the morning hour Monday. He expects the motion to be antagonized, and in that event will secure a vote which will, he thinks, demonstrate the voting strength of the canal bill. He expects the vote to be largely in the majority, but whatever the result, he probably will announce his May. The Cretan question has always been abandonment of the bill for the present session on account of the determined obstruction to its passage, while at the same time he will declare his purpose to press the measure with more determination than ever at the next session. The withdrawal by race, but while the Greeks by religion of the Nicaragua bill from its present number 270,000, they live side by side with place at the head of the calendar will leave the way open for taking up other measures pressing for consideration. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill has already been reported, and there will be an effort to secure attention to it Monday. The appropriations committee expect to have the Indian and agricultural bills reported by Wednesday, and will ask for early consideration. Senator Thurston will seek the first opportunity to conclude his speech on Pacific railroad resolutions; Senator Morrill has given notice of his intention to advance the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the Capitol, and Senator Sherman will abide by his decision to ask the Senate to go into executive session early Monday for the purpose of considering the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain. As soon as these matters will permit there will be an effort to proceed with the bankruptcy bill, and it is not expected that there will be any avowed opposition to consideration. The proceedings relative to the arbitration treaty will be held in executive session, and will be long and ani-Wednesday the Senate will mated. with the House to see the count of the electoral vote. Senator Lodge hopes to get up the conference report on the immigration bill as soon as the House acts upon it, which he thinks will be done the latterpart of the present week. The feature of the week in the House will be the ceremonies on Wednesday, on the occasion of the counting of the electoral vote and the formal promulgation of the

election of McKinley and Hobart by the Vice-President of the United States. It is a state occasion, but of a very formal character. Unless the fortifications or sundry civil bill is reported the House will have no appropriation bill to consider this week, and most of the time will be devoted to such bills as the various committees may present and the conference reports. There are three contested election cases-Beattle Price, from Louisiana; Hopkins vs. Kendrick, from Kentucky, and Bennoit vs. Boatner-which probably will be decided. In each case the majority report favors the sitting member, a Democrat, and little

CHARLES W. BROOKE DEAD. Noted Criminal Lawyer Dies After an

time will be consumed in disposing of them.

Operation for Cancer. NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- Charles W. Brooke, the noted criminal lawyer, died early this morning at the Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, Staten island. Mr. Brooke was taken ill on Jan. 26, while conducting the Freeman trial in this city. An examination by his physicians showed that he was suffering from a cancer in the intestines, and | days of Baron George Eugene Haussmann that his condition was critical. An operation was performed a few days later and the patient gave encouraging signs of recovery until yesterday afternoon, when a rapid decline set in. A further examination showed that septicaemia had begun and that the cancer had eaten its way through the peritoneum. His condition was then declared hopeless, and his son, Charles Lex Brooke, and his brother, Alexander Brooke, were summoned. The latter did not arrive in time, but Charles Brooke was at the pedside of his father when he died. Mr. Brooke remained conscious to the last and Charles W. Brooke was born in Philadel-

was a widower and leaves two sons. He lived on Staten island for a number of

Talcott H. Camp. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 7.-Talcott H. Camp, president of the Jefferson County National Bank and also president of the Jefferson County Savings Bank, and the oldest bank official in northern New York, died to-day after a brief illness at his residence in this city. Mr. Camp at the time of his death was a trustee of Hamilton College. He had just passed his eightieth birthday.

Albert M. Billings. CHICAGO, Feb. 7.-Albert M. Billings. president of the Home National Bank and a millionaire of Chicago, died to-day aged eighty-three. His death was due to old age. Mr. Billings is the father of C. M. Billings, president of the Chicago gas com- It has been placed on the programme for

Chief Engineer W. S. Smith. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7 .- Chief Engineer William S. Smith, U. S. N., died suddenly to-day at his apartments at the

Signor Galileo Ferraris. ROME, Feb. 7.-Signor Galileo Ferraris, member of the Italian Senate, and a well known electrician, is dead.

General Lennox. LONDON, Feb. 7.-General Sir Wilbraham Oates Lennox is dead.

AFLAME AGAIN CANEA

LAST WEEK BREAK OUT AFRESH.

FIRES STARTED BY MUSSULMANS

Christians and Their Oppressors Fighting Outside the City-More War Ships Ordered to Crete.

LONDON, Feb. 8.-Dispatches from the Island of Crete say that throughout Sunday the town of Canea itself was comparatively | been about a hundred foois who have tried quiet, but the fire, started as a result of this Republican suspicion is founded on a last week's conflict between Mussulmans presumption, but it has nevertheless taken and Christians, has broken out afresh, and day, the soldiers siding with the Mussulmans. All of the Christians have left the Fifteen hundred Christians have gone aboard the British vessels, while 200 subjects of France went aboard the French cruiser. The palace of the Christian governor of the Island George Berovitch, Prince of Samoe, being blockaded by Mussulmans, Berovitch Pasha accordingly distributed arms with the view of dispersing the besiegers. At Halepa 700 armed Christians are facing an armed body of Mussulmans. The situation at Retimo is serious. The insurgents hold the vice consuls, the bishop and other notable prisoners as hostages. The Turks have already pillaged several villages, and it is feared the insur-

rection will involve the whole of Crete. The Greek squadron has arrived at Canea. A dispatch to the Times from Athens says hat the Grecian ironclads, Spelcia and Psara, now being repaired at Toulon, have been ordered to get ready for an expedition to Crete. The government has submitted a measure in the legislative chamber, appropriating \$4,000 to the relief of the Cretan refugees at Milo and elsewhere. A dispatch to the Standard from Athens announces that an Englishman was killed and an Austrian subject wounded during the Cretan troubles. The French cruiser Troud has started

from Toulon for the Island of Crete. Canea, or Khania, as it is sometime spelled, is the principal seaport of Crete, and, since the renewal of the Turkish dominion, in 1840, the town has been the capital of the island. The city is beautifully situated on the northern coast of Crete, extremity, on the isthmus of the Akrotvir has been popularly estimated at something peninsula. Surrounding it is a massive Venetian wall. Of late years a few of its | what nationality it belongs." streets have been widened, but the town is very overcrowded, and the houses are closely and iregularly built. Most of the houses are of wood, which makes them an easy prey for incendiaries, but the more important buildings are built of stone. Its present population is about 16,000 souls, made up of Greeks, Turks, Jews and Arabs. The Turks have several handsome mosques, and there are a number of Greek churches and also a Jewish synagogue. The city is the official residence of the vali (or governor general) and of the foreign consuls. It is also the seat of the Greek bishop. Owing to the harbor being very shallow, all large vessels have to anchor four or five miles

Arab village, populated mostly by natives of Egypt and Cyrenalca, who act as boatmen, porters and servants. A mile beyond the city proper is the suburb of Khalepa, where the consuls and merchants live. The present troubles in Cretc are the outcome of the insurrection against Turkish rule, which first broke out in the island last a thorn in the side of Turkey. This is not surprising, owing to its peculiar mixed population of Mussulmans and Christians. A strange feature about the Cretan insurrec tions is that the dividing line between th combatants is creed only, and not race Substantially the whole population is Greek about 70,000 Mussulmans. The latter are almost all descendants of the renegade Greeks, hating the Christians ardently, and hated as cordially by the Christians. These turbulent factions have both chafed against the rule of the Sublime Porte, whom they have accused, and usually falsely, of al kinds of cruelties and acts of oppression British diplomacy did not neglect this opportunity to berate the "unspeakable Turk" and, pressed by England and the powers. the Sultan agreed to recognize the native gendarmerie.

The Plague Growing Worse. LONDON, Feb. 7 .- A dispatch from Tashkenden, Asiatic Russia, says that the government of the transcaspian territories reports an outbreak of the plague at Kandehar, Afghanistan. A large body of Russian troops has accordingly been ordered to form a cordon around Amoo-Daris or Turkistan region. A dispatch to the Dally Mail from Bom-

bay says that the plague is getting beyond all control. Saturday 114 deaths were reported. Even the vultures on the "Towers of Silence" are dving. Serious Riots at Hamburg. HAMBURG, Feb. 7.-The riots which followed the recent collapse of the dockers'

strike, the workmen, incensed at the failure of their cause, attacking the laborers as they emerged from the dock Saturday evening at Altona and St. Pauli, were serious. Knives and revolvers were freely A number of persons have been injured, including several onlockers. Nearly one hundred arrests have been made by the authorities. It was 2 o'clock Sunday morning before the large force of mounted police succeeded in cleaning the streets and quieting the people.

The Pope Celebrates Mass. ROME, Feb. 7.-The Pope celebrated mass morning before fifty-seven persons representing different nationalities. Afterwards he received Cardinal Mario Macen-

Cable Notes. Emperor William of Germany and Em-

peror Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary will be the Czar's guests in the autumn at the military maneuvers at Bialystok. Although the rains stopped last Friday he Thames river continues to rise. Serious loods are reported throughout the valley. The Windsor race course and the playing grounds at Eton are submerged. At Paris yesterday President Faure of France opened the new Rue Reaumur connecting the Place de la Bourse with the Square du Temple. This is regarded as the greatest improvement 'n Paris since the

ARMOUR "RETALIATES."

Sends a Carlond of Meat to Hungry Kansans Who Boycotted Him.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7 .- For some weeks there has been extreme destitution in Argentine, just across the line in Kansas, due to the closing of the greater portion of the Kansas City smelting plant. Fully 100 families are in direct distress. Yesterday phia, and was sixty-one years of age. He I the Armour Packing Company ordered a

carload of meat, 10,000 pounds in all, sent to the Argentine relief committee. This gift is the more significant from the fact that since the boycott was instituted on all Armour products the Armour market at Argentine has had practically no patronage, the smelter people refusing to buy a pound of meat there as long as the boycott is in

BANNER OF BEAUTY AND GLORY

The Author of the Song Tells What a National Hymn Should Be.

WINCHESTER, Ind., Feb. 7.-Dr. W. O.

Pierce, of this city, is the author of "The

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Banner of Beauty and Glory," the national the observance of Union Soldiers' day. Dr. Pierce was requested to give the history of this piece of music, and readily consented to do so. "The history of that music," said he, "borders somewhat on the romantic, its origin being mainly due to Murat Halstead. Mr. Halstead and myself were boys together, on the historic Paddy's run, of Hamilton county, Ohio, and his influence always followed me. The eccentric editor took occasion, not unfrequently, to air himself on the defects of our national hymns. In one of these moods he wrote substantially as follows: 'We fear the Nation is wretchedly poor in national songs. "Hail Columbia" is too hall Columbiaish, and is set to an old foreign tune which is good for neither singing, marching, dancing nor fighting: "The Star-spangled Banner" is a strained fancy of personal feeling over a single local incident, and is also set to an old tune which has as little adaptability to martial music as the other, and its chief part is the jingle of star-spangled banner. Both this and "Hail Columbia" have become descriptive phases, meaning spread-eagleism. "Yankee Doodle" is an old tune set to words by Major Andre, ridiculing General Wayne. "My Country, Tis of Thee" may be good enough poetry, but it was written to fit the tune "God Save the He closed with the characteristic 'Field-Marshal' remark: 'There have to write a national hymn, and have as signally failed, adding that he or she who could compose one with a martial, swinging measure equal to the "Watch on the Rhine" would deserve a greater price

"Can you account for the national lack in this kind of music?" was asked. "Certainly," came the answer; "it was simply impossible for any one to produce a truly great national hymn prior to the civil war. We were too young and comparatively without a history. If a nation must live a thousand years before having the historic data sufficient for the production of a great epic, surely one hundred years is little time enough for fonding the material worthy a great national anthem. Halstead's 'fools' were trying the impos-"What are the elements requisite for

such production?"

"They are many. The hymn first must be suggestively historic; majestic in its sweep, broad in its scope, and religiousno poem can be great without the religious element; it is to be far removed from the war song, and, of course, patriotic; the music and words should originate from the same mind. You can't put new wine in old bottles, nor dress up an American, as such, in the antique garb of the Britisher. We must be sui generis-our very American selves in music as in in our speech and dress. The hymn, in structural arrangement, even to the very fiber, must be capable of dramatic effect, embodying as well the permanent element to make it enduring. I would not discount the war songs; they are here, and to stay; they are necessary to the veteran for sandwiching the pleasing stories of the camp fire; they stir his blood anew; but for great occasions, when appeals are to be made to patriotism, divorced from experiences of war, audiences are only content with the greater productions which have the 'swing of conquest' in every note and admit of dramatic uses by large and well-trained choruses. The 'catchy' element is eliminated, the elevated and majestic are dominant. It is no longer essence, but power; to put it poetically The angels now sing. It may be added about twenty-five miles from its western | that it is requisite that the words and mube engrafted on the consciousness of the Nation. These are only in part the tests of a great national hymn, no matter to

"It is understood the S. o. V. national hymn is an Indiana product?" was suggested. "There are such claims for it," sale Dr. Pierce; "It is Indiana in authorship; the Indiana division of Sons of Veterans was the first to recognize its merits and recommend it for adoption by the national encampment of the organization; an Indiana quartet brought it into prominence at the several national encampments, where, on different occasions, they rendered it with distinguished success; and was first published in libretto form by an Indianapoli publishing house. It is thus Hoosier bred and born; Indiana is its Nazareth.' "Is the music, as written, your conceptio of a national hymn?

"Yes, in the sense I was driven to such conception. Truly national hymns are made, not born, as Emperor Wilhelm has found out to his chagrin. Such are not the product of an occasion, nor the inspiration of a moment, as was exceptionally so the French Marseillaise, the greatest produc tion of the kind extant. Quarrying is to be done; to write such is one of the most difficult feats of literature. Poetic fire must gleam in every line; the esthetic should predominate; the rhythm, poetry and melody must perfectly conjoin: both words and music are to carry the sweep of the eagle's wing; each stanza in structural arrangement must be complete within itself, and the versification finished. To a historically divided nation, as is ours, the work is peculiarly difficult. The 'bloody chasm' is to be bridged, and yet by historical measurement; the hymn must be written for the whole nation, regardless of bitter memories metaphorically, the olive branch is to wave from the oaks riddled by the artillery o treason. Forgiveness and reconciliation should chasten with tenderness the humiliation of our brothers' defeat. The history and destiny of the North and the South are one. These phases will be found embodied in the hymn in question." "What is your analysis of the national

"Why, a reporter is able for that. It may be done briefly. First, every stanza stands complete in itself. The poem opens by reference to the 'Song of the Angels' at the birth of creation in contrast with that of the patriot who would sing of the love of country in the presence of his flag. The second thought is of the jubilee, biblical again, with a subtle reference to American slavery. The next stanza proclaims it wrath to treason and like joy to the patriot the fourth, in order, speaks of peace, the Bible word for atonement, applying it to the North and South, and giving recognition of the 'Lost Cause' by mention of its heroic flag. Next comes a salute by the American colors to the flags of other nations, so proclaiming the universality of patriotism. The sixth stanza is a prayer for the perpetuity of the national emblem the hymn closing with a direct reference to the second tremendous fact of all history, the birth of the world's Redeemer, as celebrated by the angels with their peace and good will-the song of Freedom in its largest historic and prophetic sense. There you have it." he added, "a multum in parvo for the E Pluribus Unum of our great Re-

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